

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."—The name of this lady must be familiar to our readers, and her heroic devotion during the Crimean campaign must yet be fresh in their memories.

"ITALY AND THE PAPAL STATES"—Published by J. P. Walsh, Cincinnati, U.S., from the Dublin Review, for October 1856.

At a period when our sympathies hang suspended between the present contending Powers in Italy, and the fears of every Catholic are not unreasonably awakened at the position which the Holy Father may occupy during the coming struggle—any authentic information upon the state of Italy must be truly welcome.

The above little volume, emanating from the able pen of the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Wiseman, treats in a masterly manner of the diseased state of public opinion in England; exposes the corrupt mercenary sources through which the public mind has become tainted; and restores facts and the true state of things particularly in the Papal States.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, which will be found on our 7th page. This firm is extensively engaged in the manufacture of Axes, Scythes, Augers, Spades and Shovels, Cut Nails and Spikes, at their extensive works at Cote St. Paul, and have always a large stock of these goods at their warehouse in this city.

We cannot close this notice, without a remark that the old and respected firm of Frothingham & Workman, under its present management, appears to have lost nothing of the activity and enterprise which so eminently characterized it heretofore.

To the Editor of the True Witness. "Now what a deal of pains for little profit! If you could play the juggler with me, Livius—To such perfection practice seeming, as To pass it on me for reality—"

Alexandria, June 6th, 1859.

DEAR SIR—If you can explain to me the language of Mr. McGee on the School Question, as expressed in his speech on the 16th of May last in Montreal, you will do me the friends of "Freedom of Education" in Upper Canada a service, in addition to the many which you have heretofore rendered us upon the same subject of education.

"This year, Mr. McCann, Member for Prescott, moved, and Mr. M'Wicken seconded—both of those gentlemen being Upper Canadian Members—the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the School system; particularly with the view of so modifying it as to make it meet the views of parents of different religious denominations."

Will you, Sir, be so kind as to tell us what is meant by "so modifying the School system as to make it meet the views of parents of different religious denominations?" I remember well, when this modified system of mixed education was first propounded by Mr. McGee at the London Banquet.

If one of the results of the Brown-Dorion Government would have been to establish a Committee, appointed to seek out a way of abolishing Separate Schools, we feel happy that such a Government did not continue in power.

It is very well known in this place, that at the time of the moving of the amendment to Ferguson's Bill by Mr. McCann, the Separate School Com-

mittee of Alexandria held a meeting—all of whose meetings are public—at which meeting the members of the Committee thought that the Brown-Dorion party might strive to pervert the proposed Committee of Inquiry to their own purposes by a Report drawn up in favor of a modified system of mixed education. The Alexandria Committee then resolved to correspond with the mover of the Parliamentary amendment, and to state to him frankly that it would be useless for the proposed Committee of Inquiry to contemplate the establishment of a system of mixed education, however modified.

It is enough that we should have to guard against the open enemies of Catholic education, without having to fear and watch continually the most conspicuous man who places himself at our side, lest he may hand us over to the enemy. Brown and Dorion may follow, if they like, a tortuous policy—we know them; but why should one who is reckoned as a man amongst us be seconding them in their infamous schemes? Perhaps Mr. McGee does not know that his conduct is not only burdensome, but that it is now become painful.

There are even some who are already acting the infidel by abusing priests and Bishops, because they will not support Mr. McGee in assisting George Brown. Those men who act thus, are very near a precipice; let them go on, and they will find themselves in an abyss which they will not easily get out of. I know, certainly, that Mr. McGee's condition is a hard one; it is difficult for him now to withdraw from all connection with the Brown party; still every step he takes with them is sinking him more and more.

CONSTANT.

OBITUARY.—Died, on the 10th May, in the City of Quebec, Mary Lanigan, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged about 56 years. This woman was of most respectable family—Bishop Lanigan mentioned by Barrington in his History of the Union, was her paternal uncle. She received an excellent education, and left her friends and native home to devote her life and labors to the service of her fellow-creatures in a Religious life.

"The Toronto Mirror, on 'Representation by Population, says:—'The question of Representation by Population is not before us as one of abstract justice or policy. As a mere theory, it might be easily disposed of. It is not even really before us as a mere remedy for local discontent; but it is before us as the scheme of a sectarian party, who have pushed it forward with the intent of reducing the power and independence of those who profess the Catholic religion, in the administration of political affairs.

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her to fulfill, after years of suffering and endurance completed, God restores her reason; His purpose so far being accomplished. He recalls that life He had given, and preserved through so many painful trials; and her pure soul, which gave it such forbearance and resignation, He draws to Himself. Poor Mary, calling occasionally to see her, would press his hands between hers, and with peculiar feeling, and an indescribable emotion, but with perfect reason and composure, would inquire for the several members of my family, each in succession; and thus for a minute or two her understanding would be clear and healthy; but the spark would pass off again, and die out as rapidly. Your gentle spirit, poor sufferer, will accept these words of remembrance from one who pitied and respected you.—Communicated.

The Montreal Herald of Thursday publishes the following strange story:—

DEED ALLEGED TO BE DONE IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.—It is very seldom we have been called upon to notice duels fought in this city, but as we have been informed of one alleged to be fought yesterday, we feel constrained to lay before our readers the facts as we have heard them, desiring it to be borne in mind that the circumstances we are about to relate, are gathered from the statements of one of the persons concerned—namely, Councillor Auclair. It would appear then, that about half-past ten o'clock, yesterday morning, Councillor Auclair, while walking in McGill Street, was accosted by a Stranger, whose name he did not know, but who, at any rate, came from France. This Stranger told the Councillor that his conduct on the night previous, in supporting the Mayor, was not becoming for a gentleman. To this Councillor Auclair replied—that he had a right to think and act as he pleased—that he was of opinion that the Mayor should be sustained—and that, therefore, he supported him. The Stranger, it is stated, then observed, that Councillor Auclair was a rascal; in answer to which assertion, the Councillor said—"You may prove that, if you like; but not in the street." The Stranger said he had pistols; and he, with a friend who accompanied him, as well as the Councillor, at once took a cab, and drove in the direction of Sherbrooke Street. The three then repaired to a field in the rear of McGill College. The pistols were then loaded by the Stranger's friend—Councillor Auclair and the Stranger then separated ten paces. The word was given, and they both fired. The Stranger fell wounded in the right foot; his opponent was uninjured. Councillor Auclair states he could not even make out the name of the Stranger; but he says he was a tall, dark man, and resides in a certain hotel in the vicinity of McGill Street.—Councillor Auclair himself is a man upwards of 50 years of age, and his vision is not the strongest; in fact, it is stated he had to use spectacles while engaged in the duel. So far, this is all that is known of the matter. No doubt further details will be made known in a day or two.

The above facts were, yesterday afternoon, stated in the ante-room of the City Council, and alleged by Councillor Auclair, in the presence of the three Councillors and other gentlemen present, to be substantially correct.

The Toronto Colonist has some very gratifying remarks upon the Divorce Question:—

"It is said that the Provincial Cabinet have resolved upon—declining to move in the matter, and have expressed this purpose to the Queen's ministers. This decision deserves the commendation of the Canadian people, and will, we trust, be adhered to by the present and every future ministry in the Province. Not only the Roman Catholic Church, but a large proportion of Protestants, religiously object to any divorce which terminates the marital tie—which releases a vinculo, (to use a technical expression.) Divorce, as consisting in an arrangement for married persons to live asunder, is one thing; but that which pronounces such persons to be no longer husband and wife, is quite another. We have no doubt whatever of the latter kind of divorce being unchristian, immoral, mischievous. Without here tarrying to argue this, we may safely say that it is the conviction of a large majority of the people of Canada. There have been several unsuccessful attempts made to get through the Legislature a measure of this kind in reference to one of the most distressing and disgusting cases of conjugal unfaithfulness and misery that could ever be presented—and at last it passed the House of Assembly by a majority of one only. Some members ceased to oppose the bill, merely because it did not relate to their own section of the Province, but still regarded it with aversion. To a proposal for establishing a general system, they would offer a zealous resistance—and even to another individual application of less distinct and striking features, they could not be brought to shew forbearance. In England the new system encountered a persevering opposition from a large proportion of the clergy, and of the more religious members of society. This resistance would be still stronger now that the large use that is made of the granted indulgence is seen, as well as its tendency to encourage domestic difficulties that would be held in check if there were no prospect of escaping from them through the law. In Canada a much larger proportionate opposition would be raised were a similar project put forward. It would be felt to be a violation of conscience for the representatives of the people to have to assent to the doctrine that the marriage bond is not necessarily co-existent with the lives of those who have assumed it.

"The Toronto Mirror, on 'Representation by Population, says:—'The question of Representation by Population is not before us as one of abstract justice or policy. As a mere theory, it might be easily disposed of. It is not even really before us as a mere remedy for local discontent; but it is before us as the scheme of a sectarian party, who have pushed it forward with the intent of reducing the power and independence of those who profess the Catholic religion, in the administration of political affairs. Stripped of all the fuss and feathers that surround it, Representation by Population is—not by our making, but by the plain admission of its authors in former years—a measure to render Catholics dependent upon an almost exclusively Protestant Legislature for the simplest rights, and to take from them almost all those privileges which have been guaranteed on the solemn faith of Treaties since the Cession of Canada to England. To say so, in the present crisis, is not, however, politic. Now, the measure is ostensibly one—First, to save the Protestants of the Province from a certain 'state of degradation and slavery,' into which they are said to have sunk; Second, to give to the Protestants of Upper Canada the power to deal with the Catholics of this section as it may please them, without let or interference. Now, in regard to the first of these reasons for demanding Representation by Population, nothing could be more fallacious. What right or privilege can the Protestants of Canada claim that they do not enjoy to the fullest extent? They have one of the most gigantic Common School systems in the world, presided over by exclusively Protestant local authorities, and guided and ruled by a minister of the Methodist persuasion. The judiciary of the Province is two-thirds Protestant. The public officers belong, three-fourths of them, to the same creed. Their Grammar Schools, Seminaries, and the few Colleges which they direct, are largely endowed by the State. The Church of England, and the Presbyterians and Methodists are in the annual receipt of large sums, the product of the Commutation monies handed over to them by the State. The magistracy of the Provinces, (except in districts where there are no British residents) may be said to be exclusively Protestant. The House of Assembly is three fifths Protestant. The Legislative Council is in the same condition. The constitution of the

juries are of the same character. In fine throughout every department of government, offices of trust or emolument are monopolized almost exclusively by members of the Protestant persuasion. Yet the Globe demands Representation by Population as a means of getting rid of French Catholic domination, as the last hope of delivering the Protestants of the country from slavery and degradation!

Mr. Cobden, M.P., was in town yesterday, and visited the Victoria Bridge in company with the Hon. Mr. Young.—Gazette, 14th inst.

La National, the organ of the democratic or Rouge party in the district of Quebec, announced, in Tuesday's issue, the termination of its existence, after having lasted about four years.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Wednesday last, the river steamer Yamaska took on board, at St. Amie, a pedlar, named Maurice Thomas, who was coming to Montreal to see his family. There were a number of other passengers on board. On the way to this city Thomas, who had taken some liquor, was imprudent enough to show before every one a large sum of money. All at once he was missed, and, on search being made, was nowhere to be found. By a singular coincidence, one of the men employed on the Yamaska on Wednesday, left on the Friday following, and the next day, Saturday, he alleged that he found, on the bank of the river, about three miles on this side of the Village of Vercheres, the pedlar's license belonging to Thomas, as well as other papers, which the missing man must have had in his possession.—The mysterious point in the case is—How came the papers ashore, when the Captain of the Yamaska states that the man must have fallen into the channel of the river, in deep water? This fact, however, will, we trust, soon be explained, as Mr. Coursol has sent for the man who alleges finding the papers; and is about to collect such other evidence as will throw light on this singular affair.—Herald, 14th inst.

The Herald of Thursday publishes the following additional particulars respecting the above mysterious affair:—

"Two witnesses in the case, summoned a day or two ago, arrived, and were brought before Mr. Coursol. Unexpectedly, one of them, named Laportes, turned Queen's evidence, and confessed everything. He said that on Wednesday night last a man named Golin, and the second Mate of the Steamer, who is named Ladebauche, saw that Thomas, the deceased, had money about his person. When asleep they took the money from the man's pocket, and the second Mate stamped, with the heel of his boot, crushingly on the temple of the sleeping man. They then pushed him through the railing of the bulwarks, and he sank to rise no more. Upon this information, the Magistrate immediately confined Laportes and the witness who had been summoned with him—the second mate, Ladebauche. The magistrate then dispatched officers to arrest the third party implicated—Golin, who lives beyond Sorel. Mr. Coursol deserves the highest credit for the results of this investigation; and to the caution he exercised may be attributed the discovery of the murderers, who seemed, from the nature of the case as first investigated, to be far, if not far ever, out of reach of arrest.

FORD DROWNED.—A man aged about 35 or 40, of medium height, with black hair, wearing a grey, cloth de pays, frock coat with short skirts, with a coarse striped shirt without collar and old cotton stock on his neck, and a blue cloth cap with ears tied down under his chin, was yesterday found in the aqueduct of the Water-works just above the sluice gate, at the head of the settling reservoir. He had evidently been in the water for several days or weeks.—Pilot.

THE EXECUTION OF DR KING.—The Kingston News of this morning says, that yesterday morning about eight o'clock, Dr. King was brought to the gallows, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Vanderburg, and Rev. A. N. Bethune. He ascended the scaffold with a steady step, and there read a short speech from a paper to the people, acknowledging his guilt, and stating his willingness to die; saying that he had made his peace with God; he then bid the people to pray for him. The executioner then fixed the rope around his neck, and while the Rev. A. N. Bethune was praying for him, the trap was dropped and the culprit launched into eternity at about 8.15 a.m.—About 6,000 persons were present, no disturbance.—All went on with the greatest decorum.—Pilot, 10th inst.

EXECUTION OF ROCK.—The execution of Samuel Peter Rock, for the murder of H. D. Dickie, took place at Belleville on Monday, at 8 A.M. Notwithstanding a heavy rain which had been falling all morning, about 2000 people were assembled. The culprit was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Beaman. He was quite composed and collected, and made an extempore speech of over half an hour's duration, confessing his guilt, and severely censuring an editor of one of the Belleville newspapers for some strictures on his personal appearance, and also some parties who had been confined with him in jail for spreading false reports. He concluded by requesting the people to join with him in saying the Lord's Prayer, at the close of which the drop fell and he was launched into eternity. This, we believe, is the last of the frightful number of executions in Canada, which make the present month of June a black one in the calendar of crime.—Transcript.

THE LATE FROST.—In some parts of the Western States the fears prevailing among the farmers that the wheat was seriously injured by the frost, caused them to buy up supplies of flour in every direction at enormous rates, but a little investigation showed them that the alarm was groundless as the crop was but very slightly affected. We are glad to find also that in some parts of Upper Canada where the wheat was said to have been injured, such was not really the case, except, perhaps, to a trifling extent, and although the frost of last Friday night appears to have been severe in some places, we still hope that generally the prospects of our great cereal productions are not to be despaired of. There is of course no question as to the injury done to garden vegetables, but potatoes in the field, not being generally above ground escaped. The following extract from the St. Catherine's Journal shows, however, that the wheat has not entirely escaped the second visitation which occurred on Friday last. We are inclined to hope, however, that such severe devastation as is there spoken of are rare, and it is very probable that the statement is exaggerated. At any rate the wheat can only be injured where it is in a state of great forwardness.—Toronto Colonist, 14th inst.

BAD NEWS.—From several farmers in town this morning, we have learnt the disheartening news that the late frosts have had most disastrous effects upon the growing crops, the wheat suffering more particularly, whole fields being cut down; in one case twenty acres of promising grain was so utterly ruined last Saturday night, that this morning the owner was ploughing the field up for the purpose of planting corn. Sad, sad intelligence this, giving such a gloomy prospect for the future, and what with the anticipated ravages of the midge, we fear the farmers of this section must prepare for the worst, as their golden dreams of this year's harvest rewarding them for the past troubles and miseries of the past three years must now be dissipated, and nought now remains but to show a bold front to present misfortune.

Accounts from Jordan state that the wheat is much damaged there by recent frosts; as a general rule, however, the wheat crop under the mountain range from the Falls to Hamilton has not nearly suffered so much as in other and more exposed situations.

The frost last night at Thorold was so severe that the water in the Canal was frozen in some places half an inch in thickness. Potatoes, corn, beans, &c., suffered considerably in that locality. Old residents say they have not experienced

weather like the present since the year 1816, which preceded a total failure of the wheat crops. In that year there were sharp frosts in every month.

The Prototype of yesterday says:—On Saturday morning this district was visited by another severe frost, which was intense enough to freeze water to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. The effect of this, added to that of the previous cold snaps, has been lamentable. Almost the entire wheat that was out in ear has been spoiled, and we have seen heads brought from the neighborhood of Wardsville, taken from the centre of a ten-acre field, which are entirely empty. At first it was thought that the frost of last week had left the wheat unharmed, but it is now found to have affected it at the second joint, so that it begins to droop. Such of the crop as is backward may recover, but the forward portion is gone.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blisters, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag, and scatter its distempers through your veins? Ayer's Comp. Ex'r of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleaner, and far more acceptable member. Democrat, Baltimore, Md.

If you can paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk, and make colors live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

Flour.—Everybody has heard of the absurdity of sending Coals to Newcastle, but something of the same kind is taking place in Canada now. A decidedly new feature in the flour market is the shipment from Montreal of 400 bbls to Belleville and Picton, 100 bbls to Toronto, and 40 bbls to Lanark. A lot which came down recently from Cobourg, went back also, we understand, by the same boat. There may be other parcels of which we have not heard, and it is likely that further supplies may be required for the same quarters. The quantity of flour in market last Friday, was found by actual count to be 118,000 barrels, of which at least one-half is "stump tail." This latter description of flour has been pouring in upon us from New York at a great rate since the opening of navigation, being unsalable in the American market. It must, in the opinion of New York and Boston merchants, be all sent to the Canadians, the fisheries, or the pigs. The price of Superior Flour to-day for lots is nominally \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fancy's \$6.75 to \$7; Extras, \$7.25 to \$7.50, and Double Extras \$8 to \$8.50, but there is nothing doing. The consumptive demand is still good at about 25 cents over the above rates. "Stump tail" is held at \$5 to \$5.50, according to quality.

Butter is as last quoted, viz., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents for good shipping parcels, and a cent or two more for table butter. There is an active demand at 1 1/2 cents, but holders are unwilling to accept that price. The whole quantity that has arrived is not large, and as hot weather may be expected immediately, it is not likely that it will be much increased. The sales that have been effected were chiefly for shipment to the Lower Ports and Britain, the city being supplied from the markets.

ASHES continue much the same as for several weeks past, with good supply and demand. The price of Pots to-day is 31s., and Pearls \$2s.,—say \$6.20 and \$6.40. For shipping parcels the price is generally a trifle—say about three half-pence—over our quotations.

IN GRAIN AND MEAL we have nothing to quote. LUMBER is abundant, dull and declining. BOSSCOUS AND ST. ANS'S MARKETS.—Wheat, none; Oats, 3s to 3s 2d; Barley, none; Indian Corn, none; Peas, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; Buckwheat, 4s 9d to 5s; Rye, none; Flaxseed, 8s; Timothy Seed, 10s to 10s 6d; Clover Seed, none; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$2.75; Oldmeal, 19s; Cornmeal, 12s; Rye Flour, none; Lard 9s; Fresh Butter, in rolls, 8d to 1s; Salt Butter, 7d to 10d per lb.; Eggs, 7d to 8d; Potatoes, 3s 9d to 4s 6d per bag; Maple Sugar, 3hd to 5hd; Hay, \$6 to \$8.25; Straw, 3s to 4s.

Births. On Thursday, 20th May, the wife of P. Donovan, Esq., of a daughter.

On Friday, 10th June, Mrs. T. C. Collins, of a daughter.

Married. At Henryville, C. E., on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. St. Aubin, Mr. Daniel Shannon, of Montreal, to Miss Catherine Hagan, daughter of B. Hagan, Esq., of Henryville.

Dead. In this city, on the 14th instant, Mary Holahan, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Harkin, aged 38 years.

In this city, on the 16th instant, at his late residence, Lundy Cottage, 129, Drummond Street, Allan L. MacDonell, Esq., Chief Factor of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, after a short illness, aged 83 years. May his soul rest in peace.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place to-morrow (Saturday), at half-past seven, a.m., from his late residence to the Parish Church, and thence to the Catholic Cemetery.

In this city, on Friday, the 10th instant, Thomas McLoughlin, aged 74 years, a native of Athlone, Ireland.



ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC, UNDER the auspices of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will take place at

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th JULY;

For which occasion the Committee of Management have made such arrangements as will give entire satisfaction to all who may attend.

Several BANDS of MUSIC will be in attendance. REFRESHMENTS can be had in the garden during the day.

Proceeds to be devoted to the building of a ST. PATRICK'S HALL, which the Society contemplates to begin shortly. The Gardens will be OPEN from NINE A.M., till EIGHT P.M. Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 1s 10d; Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 7d; can be had from the Members of Committee, and at the Gardens on the day of the Pic-Nic.